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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2152	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/904,566	JOON-BO ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Kenny Lin	2152	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _13 July 2006_.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-16_ is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _1-16_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-16 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2.   The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3.   Claims 8-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Nowhere in the specification disclosed or suggest the claimed limitation of "a rank assigned to the slave by the preexisting network master which determined the rank" or "which [rank information] is assigned to the slave by the preexisting network master which determine the backup master rank information based on connection information received". Nowhere in the specification disclosed that the slaves' ranking is assigned by the preexisting network master. Nowhere in the specification disclosed that the ranking of the slaves is assigned by the preexisting network master based on the connection information received. How would one of ordinary skill in the art to conclude that the priority of the slaves is assigned solely by the network master rather then other means, methods or administrators?

4.   Claims 8-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with

the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in

the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with

which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. Nowhere in the

specification disclosed to enable one of ordinary skill in the art to "check a rank assigned to the

slave by the preexisting network master", when "the preexisting network master has

disappeared". Although the specification and the claims disclose that the connection information

is received before the disappearance of the preexisting network master, the claims do not define

when the checking step is performed. Is the checking step performed before the network master

disappears? Claim 14 specifically define that the checking step is performed when it is

determined that the preexisting network master has disappeared.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United
> States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who
> has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention
> thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999

(AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002

do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an

international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the

reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA

35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

6.   Claims 1-2 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Wils, US

6,397,260.

7.   Wils was cited in the previous office action.

8.   As per claim 1, Wils taught the invention as claimed including a method for building up

backup master information, comprising the steps of:

      a. Receiving connection information from at least one of a plurality of slaves in a

          network (col.6, lines 57-60: broadcasting their own advertisements);

      b. Determining a priority of said at least one of the plurality of slaves to be used as a

          backup master, when the network master disappears, according to the received

          connection information (col.5, lines 51-54, col.6, lines 57-63); and

      c. Announcing the determined priority to at least another one of the plurality of

          slaves (col.6, lines 60-63).

9.   As per claim 2, Wils taught the invention substantially as claimed in claim 1. Wils

further taught that the steps a. through c. are repeated in a predetermined cycle (col.5, lines 57-

67, col.6, lines 1-7).

10.   As per claim 7, Wils taught the invention as claimed in claim 1. Wils further taught that

in the step c., the determined priority of the backup master is announced to the at least another

one of the plurality of slaves, through a broadcasting channel (col.6, lines 60-63).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

12.   Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wils et al (Wils),

US 6,397,260, in view of in view of Erekson et al (Erekson), US 6,836,862.

13.   Erekson was cited in the previous office action.

14.   As per claim 3, Wils taught the invention substantially as claimed in claim 1. Wils did

not specifically teach that the received connection information includes received signal strength

indication. Erekson taught a network of devices acting as master and slaves using signal strength

indication wherein the devices are equipped with a receiver signal strength indicator that can be

used to measure the strength of the incoming signal (col.2, lines 16-21, col.3, lines 37-42, col.5,

lines 31-41). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to combine the teachings of Wils and Erekson because Erekson's teaching

of using received signal strength indication enables Wils' method to support devices used for

voice applications to measure the strength of the incoming signal (see Erekson, col.2, lines 16-

19).

15.   Claims 4-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over van Wils and

Erekson as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Lynch et al (Lynch), US 5,586,338.

16.   As per claim 4, Wils and Erekson taught the invention substantially as claimed in claim

1. Erekson further taught to use receiver strength indicator to measure the strength of the

incoming signal (col.2, lines 16-19). Wils and Erekson did not specifically teach that in the step

b., if said at least one of the plurality of slaves has a higher RSSI than another one of the plurality

of slaves, said at least one of the plurality of slaves is given a higher priority, which is used to

choose a new network master. Lynch taught that priority can be determined based on RSSI or

other characteristics that enhance the quality of communication (col.9, lines 15-21). It would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

combine the teachings of Wils, Erekson and Lynch because Lynch's teaching of using various

methods in determining and deciding the ranking of the priority of the plurality of slaves ensures

Wils and Erekson's method a greater chances of successful communications by setting high

priority base on high quality of communication of the slaves (see Lynch, col.9, lines 9-26).

17.   As per claim 5, Wils and Erekson taught the invention substantially as claimed in claim

1. Wils and Erekson did not specifically teach that in the step b., if said at least one of the

plurality of slaves has a higher link quality value than another one of the plurality of slaves, said

at least one of the plurality of slaves is given a higher priority, which is used to choose a new

network master. Lynch taught that priority can be determined based on RSSI or other

characteristics that enhance the quality of communication (col.9, lines 15-21). It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the

teachings of Wils, Erekson and Lynch because Lynch's teaching of using various methods in

determining and deciding the ranking of the priority of the plurality of slaves ensures Wils and

Erekson's method a greater chances of successful communications by setting high priority base

on high quality of communication such as the link quality of the slaves (see Lynch, col.9, lines 9-

26).

18.   Claim 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wils et al (Wils),

US 6,397,260, in view of in view of Johansson, US 6,975,613.

19.   As per claim 6, Wils taught the invention substantially as claimed in claim 1. Wils did

not specifically teach that the network is a personal ad-hoc network. Johansson taught to

implement methods to an ad-hoc network to support ad hoc connections of wireless systems

including Bluetooth (col.1, lines 57-67, col.2, lines 1-12). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Wils and

Johansson in order to implement Wils' method in all suitable and desired networks including ad-

hoc network to support ad-hoc connections of wireless systems and also adapt Bluetooth

technology.

20.   Claim 8 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wils et al

(Wils), US 6,397,260, in view of in view of Shinji et al (Shinji), JP 2000-295252.

21.   Shinji is an applicant admitted prior art submitted by the applicant in the IDS on

2/26/2003.

22.   As per claim 8, Wils taught the invention substantially as claimed including a method for

designating a new master of a network when a preexisting network master disappears, the

method comprising the steps of:

    a. Determining at a slave whether the preexisting network master has disappeared

       (col.5, lines 51-54);

    b. If the preexisting network master has disappeared, checking a rank assigned to the

       slave based on connection information received from the slave, wherein the rank

       is used to choosing a new network master and is received before the

       disappearance of the preexisting network master (col.5, lines 51-54, col.6, lines

       57-60); and

    c. Changing the slave to the new network master if it is determined that the rank is

       highest of any one assigned to a plurality of slaves (col.5, lines 51-56, col.6, lines

       60-63).

23.   Wils did not specifically teach that the rank assigned to the slave is assigned by the

preexisting network master. However Shinji taught to the network master to determine priority

order of the slaves and transmit the priority to the slaves (see Abstract; Solution). It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the

teachings of Wils and Shinji because Shinji's teaching of the network master assigning slave

rankings enables Wils' method to rank the priority of backup master orders by the original

master.

24.   As per claim 14, Wils taught the invention as claimed including a method for establishing

a connection between a new master and a remaining plurality of slaves of a network when a

preexisting network master disappears, the method comprising the steps of:

      a. Checking whether the preexisting network master has disappeared (col.5, lines

         51-54);

      b. Checking backup master rank information, based on connection information

         received, when it is determined that the preexisting network master has

         disappeared in the step a. (col.5, lines 51-54, col.6, lines 57-60).

      c. Attempting to establish a connection with the new network master when it is

         determined that one of the remaining plurality of slaves does not have a highest

         priority, according to the backup master rank information (col.5, lines 51-56,

         col.6, lines 60-63); and

      d. Remaining as one of the remaining plurality of slaves if a connection with the

          new network master is established in step c. (col.5, lines 51-56, col.6, lines 60-

          63).

25.   Wils did not specifically teach that the rank information assigned to the slave is assigned

by the preexisting network master. However Shinji taught to the network master to determine

priority order of the slaves and transmit the priority to the slaves (see Abstract; Solution). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

combine the teachings of Wils and Shinji because Shinji's teaching of the network master

assigning slave rankings enables Wils' method to rank the priority of backup master orders by

the original master.

26.   Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wils and Shinji as

applied to claim 8 above, and further in view of Ying, US 6,061,600.

27.   Ying was cited in the previous office action.

28.   As per claim 9, Wils and Shinji taught the invention substantially as claimed in claim 8.

Wils and Shinji did not specifically teach that after the step c., further comprising the step d. of

performing inquiry scan and page scan. Ying taught to perform inquiry scan and page scan after

a new master is determined (col.9, lines 6-22, col.10, lines 15-23, 54-62, col.11, lines 24-58). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

combine the teachings of Wils, Shinji and Ying because Ying's teaching of performing inquiry

scan and page scan enables Wils and Shinji's method to keep track of events happening and

detect failure in the system (see Ying, col.9, lines 19-22).

29.   Claims 10-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wils, Shinji

and Ying as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Akyol et al (Akyol), US 6,701,448

and "Official Notice".

30.   Akyol was cited in the previous office action.

31.   As per claim 10, Wils, Shinji and Ying taught the invention substantially as claimed in

claim 9. Ying further taught to check for a change of a master mode and terminating the master

mode when a change to the master mode is determined (col.2, lines 37-39, col.3, lines 15-20,

col.7, lines 39-49, col.9, lines 6-22, 43-48, col.10, lines 15-23, 36-43, 54-62, col.11, lines 1-9,

24-58). Wils, Shinji and Ying did not specifically teach that after step d., further comprising the

steps of e-g. Akyol taught a backup master designating method to:

    e. determining whether a new device attempts to establish a connection through

the network (col.7, lines 18-35);

    f. accepting a request of the new device for connection, requesting the new device

to change to a role as a slave, and remaining as the new network master (col.7, lines 21-

35);

g. storing information of the new device, and announcing the information of the

new network master and each of the plurality of slaves linked throughout the network, to

each of the plurality of slaves linked throughout the network (col.6, lines 51-55, 60-67,

col.7, lines 5-8).

32.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teachings of Wils, Shinji, Ying and Akyol because Akyol's teaching of

responding to requests for new devices to join the group enables more devices in Wils, Shinji

and Ying's method to join or connect with the master node to expand the group. Wils, Shinji

Ying and Akyol did not specifically teach that if there is no connection request form the new

device, return to step d. when no change to the master mode is determined. However, it is

obvious that the mastership of the master node is not affected when no new device, which might

affect the mastership because of its priority, is requesting to connect with the master node.

Official Notice is taken that it would have been obvious to maintain the structure of the group

and the mastership of the master node when no additional node is joining the group. It would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

combine the teachings of Wils, Shinji, Ying, and Akyol and further maintain the master mode

when no change in the group structure is made.

33.   As per claim 11, Wils, Shinji, Ying and Akyol taught the invention substantially as

claimed in claim 10. Ying further taught that the change of master mode is determined when a

role of a device serving as the preexisting network master is changed to a role as one of the

plurality of slaves (col.2, lines 37-39, col.3, lines 15-20, col.7, lines 39-49, col.9, lines 6-22, 43-48, col.10, lines 15-23, 36-43, 54-62, col.11, lines 1-9, 24-58). Wils, Shinji, Ying and Akyol did not specifically teach that that change is caused by a user, when a Bluetooth function of the preexisting network master is switched off, or when power of the preexisting network master is turned off. However, it is obvious for a user to power off the master node to cause a change in master mode (e.g., forcing master disappearing). Official Notice is taken that it would have been obvious to have a user to manually switch the master mode in any desired circumstances. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Wils, Shinji, Ying, Akyol and further allows user to manually control the switching of mastership in Wils, Shinji, Ying and Akyol's method when it is needed.

34.   Claim 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wils and Shinji as applied to claim 8 above, and further in view of Ying, US 6,061,600, Akyol et al (Akyol), US 6,701,448 and "Official Notice".

35.   As per claim 12, Wils and Shinji taught the invention substantially as claimed in claim 8. Wils and Shinji did not specifically teach steps a1-a3. Ying taught to check a connection status with the preexisting network master (col.2, lines 37-39, col.9, lines 6-22, col.10, lines 15-23, 54-65, col.11, lines 24-58) and determine whether the preexisting network master has disappeared (col.2, lines 48-51, col.7, lines 5-23, 35-49, col.10, lines 50-65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Wils, Shinji and Ying because Ying's teaching of checking a connection status enables Wils and

Shinji's method to verify if the master is connected or not. Wils, Shinji and Ying did not

specifically teach that step a. comprises the sub-steps of a2-a3. Akyol taught a backup master

designating method to:

> a2. attempting to reconnect with the preexisting network master if disconnection is
>
> detected in sub-step a1 (col.6, lines 60-67, col.7, lines 5-8, 21-35).
>
> a3. checking whether reconnection with the preexisting network master is successful,
>
> and returning to the sub-step a1. if the reconnection with the preexisting network
>
> master is successful (col.7, lines 21-35).

36.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teachings of Wils, Shinji, Ying and Akyol because Akyol's teaching of

responding to requests for new devices to rejoin the group enables the devices in Wils, Shinji and

Ying's method to reconnect with the master node when connection is lost. Wils, Shinji Ying and

Akyol did not specifically teach that if reconnection with the preexisting network master is not

established in sub-step a3. informing a host of the event as a "Disconnection Complete Event".

However, it is obvious to report error when attempting to connect with the master node fails.

Official Notice that both the concept and advantage of sending notification to inform of errors is

well known and expected in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Wils, Shinji Ying, and Akyol

and further uses event notification method to inform the hosts of failure in communication with

the master node.

37.   As per claim 13, Wils, Shinji, Ying and Akyol taught the invention substantially as

claimed in claim 12. Ying further taught that the sub-step a1 is repeated in a predetermined

cycle while the connection with the preexisting network master remains (col.2, lines 37-39,

col.10, lines 59-65).

38.   Claims 15-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wils and

Shinji as applied to claims 8 and 14 above, and further in view of Erekson et al (Erekson), US

6,836,862.

39.   As per claims 15 and 16, Wils and Shinji taught the invention substantially as claimed in

claims 8 and 14. Wils and Shinji did not specifically teach that the connection information

received from the slave by the preexisting network master includes at least one of received signal

strength indication and link quality information. Erekson taught a network of devices acting as

master and slaves using signal strength indication wherein the devices are equipped with a

receiver signal strength indicator that can be used to measure the strength of the incoming signal

(col.2, lines 16-21, col.3, lines 37-42, col.5, lines 31-41). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Wils,

Shinji and Erekson because Erekson's teaching of using received signal strength indication

enables Wils and Shinji's method to support devices used for voice applications to measure the

strength of the incoming signal (see Erekson, col.2, lines 16-19).

Response to Arguments

40.   Applicant's arguments regarding claims 1-7 filed 7/13/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

41.   In the remark, applicant argued (1) Wils does not teach "determining a priority of said at least one of the plurality of slaves to be used as a backup master, when a network masters disappears, according to the received connection information" since the priority of the routers is preconfigured. (2) No motivation to combine Wils with Erekson to modify Wils to determine a priority of at least one of the plurality of slaves to be used as a backup master, when a network master disappears, according to RSSI information received.

42.   Examiner traverse the argument that:

As to point (1), Wils taught specifically in column 5, lines 51-54'and column 6, lines 57-63 to determine a priority of said at least one of the plurality of slaves to be used as a backup master, when the network master disappears, according to the received connection information. Wils taught that when the network master fails (e.g., realize that no VRRP Advertisement are being transmitted), the slaves exchange connection information (e.g. broadcasting their own Advertisements, and comparing the priorities) and determine a priority (e.g. order of the priority from high to low) of which slave to be used as a backup master (e.g. the router having the highest configured priority for each Virtual Router assumes Master status). Although the applicants pointed out that the priority (e.g. priority value) of the slaves are preconfigured, the priority order is not known by the slaves until their advertisements are broadcasted. In another words, the slaves only knows their own priority value, but have no way of knowing if their

priority is higher until the comparison is performed. Therefore, the actual priority (e.g. priority

order to assume master status), is only determined when all priority values are exchanged and

compared.

As to point (2), in response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain

features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e.,

determine a priority of at least one of the plurality of slaves…according to signal strength

indication and/or link quality information) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the

claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read

into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). The

claims, at most, claimed to include RSSI and/or link quality information in the connection

information, but fails to define that the RSSI and/or link quality information is used for

determine slave priorities. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to

combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by

combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where

there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references

themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re*

Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988)and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21

USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the motivation is in the knowledge generally

available to one of ordinary skill in the art. Although applicant argued that RSSI is not even a

parameter which would be used in a wired network such as Wils' network, it does not prevent

the slaves device to comprises wireless abilities in communication with other networking

devices. Since the claims fails to define which connection link the RSSI is indicating, it would

have been obvious that the RSSI may be indicating a signal strength other then the connection

between the master and the slave device (e.g. indicating signal strength of slave device and some

wireless device). It would have been obvious to include various types of information in

connection information depending on various needs including RSSI of all connections of the

slave devices with other devices other then the network master. Furthermore, claims 1-3 did not

define the that connection between the master and the slaves is wireless.

43.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 8-16 have been considered but are moot in

view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

44.   Because Applicants have failed to challenge any of the Examiner's "Official Notices"

stated in the previous office action in a proper and reasonably manner, they are now considered

as admitted prior art. See MPEP 2144.03

Conclusion

45.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37
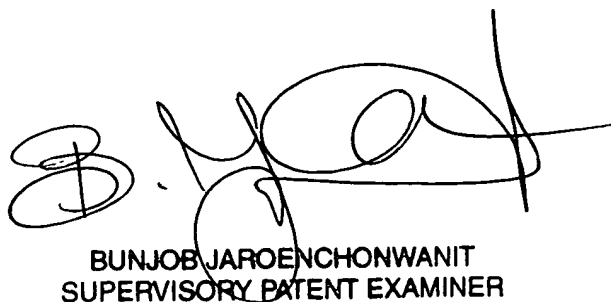
CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing

date of this final action.

46.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Kenny Lin whose telephone number is (571) 272-3968. The

examiner can normally be reached on 8 AM to 5 PM Tue.-Fri. and every other Monday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on (571) 272-3913. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ksl
September 12, 2006

BUNJOB JAROENCHONWANIT
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER